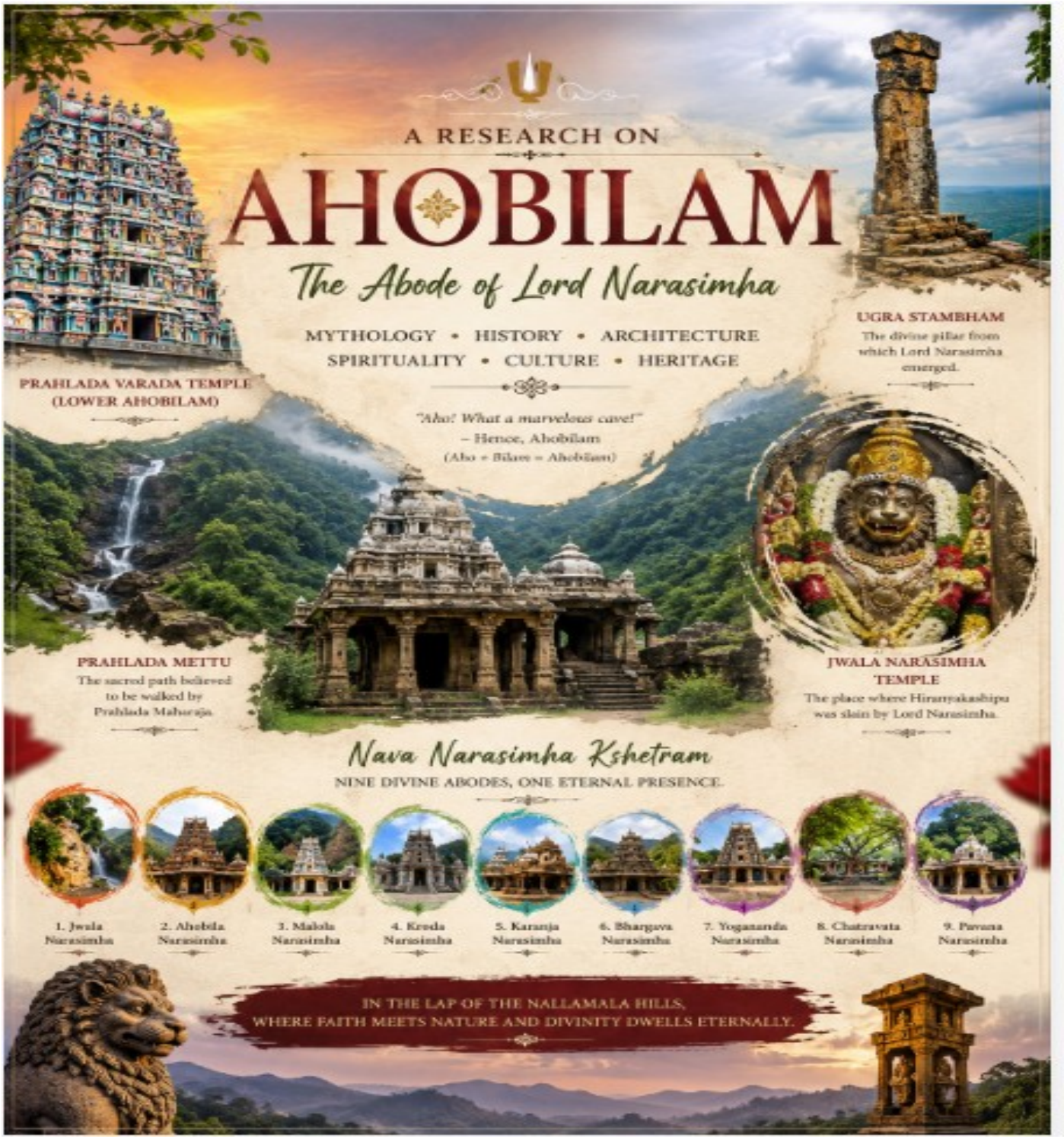
AHOBILAM ABODE OF LORD NARASHIMA


A RESEARCH ON
AHOBILAM
The Abode of Lord Narasimha
MYTHOLOGY • HISTORY • ARCHITECTURE
SPIRITUALITY • CULTURE • HERITAGE
PRAHLADA VARADA TEMPLE
(LOWER AHOBILAM)
UGRA STAMBHAM
The divine pillar from which Lord Narasimha emerged.
"Aho! What a marvelous cave!"
– Hence, Ahobilam
(Aho = Bilam = Ahobilam)
PRAHLADA METTU
The sacred path believed to be walked by Prahlada Maharaja.
JWALA NARASIMHA TEMPLE
The place where Hiranyakashipu was slain by Lord Narasimha.
Nava Narasimha Kshetram
NINE DIVINE ABODES, ONE ETERNAL PRESENCE.
1. Jwala Narasimha
2. Ahobila Narasimha
3. Malola Narasimha
4. Kroda Narasimha
5. Karanja Narasimha
6. Bhargava Narasimha
7. Yogananda Narasimha
8. Chatravata Narasimha
9. Pavana Narasimha
IN THE LAP OF THE NALLAMALA HILLS,
WHERE FAITH MEETS NATURE AND DIVINITY DWELLS ETERNALLY.

1. WHAT IS AHOBILAM WHERE IT IS LOCATED ?

Ahobilam is a prominent, sacred pilgrimage site and trekking destination nestled within the dense Nallamala Forest in Andhra Pradesh's Kurnool district. It is renowned for nine distinct shrines dedicated to Lord Narasimha (Nava Narasimha Temples) situated across Upper and Lower Ahobilam, surrounded by forests, hills,and waterfalls. The name "Ahobilam" translates to "Wonderful Cave" (Aho=wonderful, Bilam=cave), referring to the cave where the main deity resides, or "Ahobala" (Great Strength), as exulted by the gods upon witnessing Narasimha's power.Divya Desam: It is recognized as one of the 108 Divya Desams, the most sacred abodes of Vishnu, and was glorified by the saint Thirumangai Azhwar.

MYTHAND HISTORY

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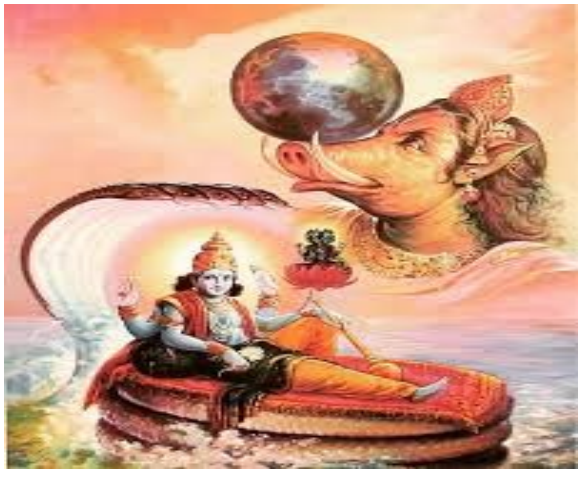
before the asura birth of hiranyaksha and hiranyakasipu, they both were very big devotees of maha vishnu as jaya and vijaya. but as they were cursed by the sanatkumaras, they had to take birth 3 times on earth, be slayed by maha vishnu, and return to vaikunth. so their first birth on earth in satya yuga was as hiranyaksha and hiranyakasipu.

the demon king hiranyakasipu was furious, killed people, and tortured people who were devotees of maha vishnu. he thought everyone should praise and bow to him, and he thought bhagavan shri vishnu was his enemy and wanted to fight with shri vishnu. so he gained power by tapasya on brahma dev, prohibiting his death by man or animal, indoors or outdoors, or day or night. this was because bhagavan slayed his brother hiranyaksha by taking the varaha avatar to save devi sri bhoomi.



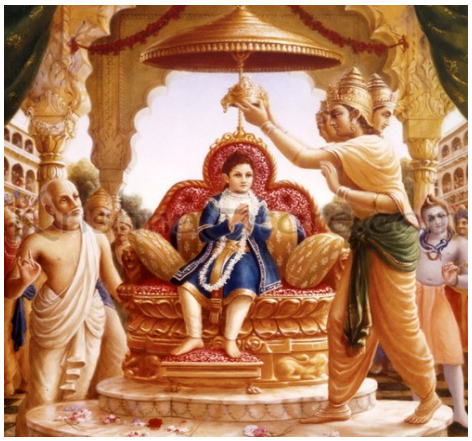
so the world was full with adhama. there raised a powerful bright dharma, hiranyakasipu's son, prahlad maharaj, a very big devotee of maha vishnu. but hiranyakasipu didn't accept prahlad being a devotee of maha vishnu and being a good person, following dharma. so hiranyakasipu planned to kill prahlad and took many attempts, but it failed due to prahlad's faith, bhakthi, devotion, love, and chanting of maha vishnu, and hence maha vishnu saved prahlad in every attempt.

after all these when prahlad came to rajasabha hiranyakasipu told your vishnu will be all and everywhere right whether your beloved narayan will be in this pillar. prahlad said absolutely. so after that lord narasimha appeared in fierce form as his 4th avatar to save prahlad and slay hiranyakasipu.

bhagavan vishnu, placing hiranyakashyap on his lap (not on earth/sky) at the doorway (not inside/outside) at twilight (not day/night) and killed him with his claws (not a weapon).

after vadh of hiranyakasipu lord narasimha didn't able to control his anger and energy. devas were scared before going him. everything was destroyed.

as brahma dev told prahlad to calm narasimha, prahlad said prabhu "shant ho jayega" and a powerful mantra "ugram veeram maha vishnum jvalantam sarvato mukham narasimham bhishanam bhadram mrityur mrityum namamyaham". fierceful, angry, and intense lord became calm because of his dear devotee's love.



After that prahlada was crowned as king of the demons (asuras) by Lord Brahma and Lord Narsimhadeva Prahlada Maharaja’s reign (rajya) was defined by righteousness (dharma), peace, and spiritual prosperity

.AND Prahlada Maharaja reached Vaikuntha, the eternal spiritual abode of Vishnu, after completing his earthly duties as a saintly king. His journey to this divine realm is considered the ultimate perfection of his lifelong devotion.

HISTORY & PROOF OF REAL INCIDENTS

THESE ARE THE SACRED LETTERS THAT PRAHLAD WAS ARRESTED AND HE WAS LEARNED BY WRITING IN THIS STONES "sacred letters" as two powerful Vaishnava mantras:Om Namo Narayana (□ □□□ □□□□□□): Which translates to "Om, I bow to Lord Narayana" (a name for Lord Vishnu).Om Namo Bhagavate Vasudevaya (□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□): Which translates to "Om, I bow to the Divine Lord who resides in all hearts". It is believed that while Prahlada was at this gurukula (school), he spent his time meditating and carving these mantras into the stone floor and walls As per sthala purana

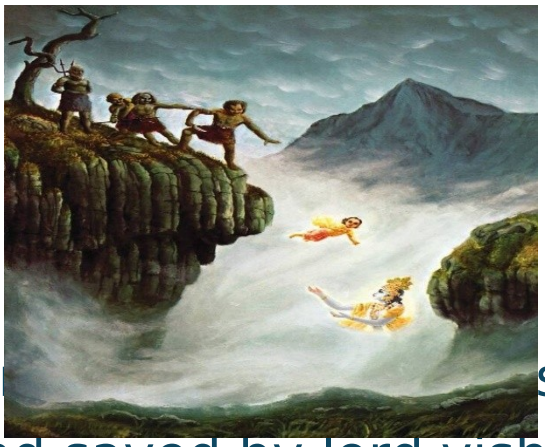
this is the sacred pond theertham that this water will be used to do abhishekam for sri narasimha swamy and this water will be stayed for 365 days every

year clean. this water comes from nallamala forest water. there are some history as prahlad used this water for drinking when he was arrested as per sthala purana.

This is sacred ugra stambham where lord narasimha appeared and it is the most challenging part in traveling of ahobilam.AND THIS IS IN UPPER AHOBILAM THAT IS EGUVA UGRASTAMBAM

this site is also referred to as ukku stambham in telugu, symbolizing the immense power and strength of the manifestation. the site is a challenging 80-degree, steep trek. it is located near jwala narasimha temple and is visited by pilgrims, especially as p imha yatra.

this sacred rakta kundam where lord narasimha washed his hands after slaying hiranyakasipu which from satya yuga till now seems to be reddish water. this is located near jwala narasimha swamy temple near to bavanishini river. it is one of the theertham in nava narasimha temple.



ce whe s thrown in the hills and saved by lord vishnu. there is a secret tunnel way from hiranyakasipu palace to this place, so by a secret tunnel way he reached this place and was chanting maha vishnu mantra, learning and studying. as per sthala purana, inside it seems to be like a cave inside the temple where he did schooling with his teachers.

The Prahladpuri Temple is an ancient, historically significant Hindu temple located in Multan, Pakistan, dedicated to Lord Narasimha. Believed to be built by Prahlad, Records indicate the temple was dismantled by Sher Shah Suri to build a mosque. The temple was destroyed by a mob in 1992 but now its prohibited site

This temple also said Hiranyakashipu’s sister, Holika, had a magical cloak that protected her from fire. She tricked Prahlad into sitting on her lap inside a blazing bonfire to kill him.

The fire god (Agni) protected Prahlad, while the protective cloak blew off and covered Prahlad instead, causing Holika to perish in the flames

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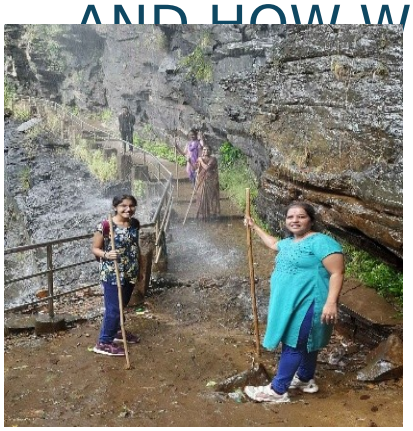
AHOBILA YATRA

2.HOW CAN WE GO TO NAVA NARASHIMA TEMPLES IN AHOBILAM AND DHARSHAN ?

to reach ahobilam in andhra pradesh, take a train to nandyal (66 km) or kadapa (112 km), or fly into hyderabad (333 km) or kadapa airport, followed by a taxi to allagadda and then ahobilam. it is best reached by road via allagadda from major cities, with local guides recommended for visiting all nine narasimha temples.

3.HOW CAN WE CLIMB THE MOUNTAINS . AND HOW WILL OLD PEOPLE COME FOR DARSHAN



People mostly use sticks to climb in the hills and there is an availability of robes in hills Bamboo sticks are commonly rented or provided for a nominal fee (around INR 10) near the Upper Ahobilam temple to aid in hiking.

old and aged people cannot climb mountains so for there dharshan there is an availaibility of doli service which typically costs around₹3,000 to ₹3,500 per person for circuit of 4 upper temples . and availablity of jeep services are essential for reaching forest temples like pavana narasimha and bhargava narasimha, where regular cars cannot travel due to rugged forest terrain.approxiametaly . ₹3,000 to ₹3,500 per jeep

NAVA NARSHIMA KSETRA

according to the traditions of ahobilam, the upper section is known as eguva ahobilam, situated high on the hills. it is home to the main cave temple of ahobila narasimha, where the lord is self-manifested in his fierce form. the upper area also features the shrines of kroda (varaha), jwala, and malola narasimha. nearby flows the sacred bhavanashini river, and the holy rock pillar known as ugra sthambham stands at the very top of the mountain.

SHRINE 1: AHOBILA NARASHIMA SWAMY

SHRINE 2 : JWALA NARASHIMA SWAMY

SHRINE 3 :MALOLA NARASHIMA SWAMY

SHRINE 4 :KRODA NARSHIMA SWAMY

UGRA STAMBAM , PRAHLADA BADI , RAKTA KUNDA

SHRINE 1: AHOBILA NARASHIMA SWAMY

Reaching this entrance involves a trek. The motorable road ends near the Bhavanasini River, from which devotees climb approximately 2 km uphill to TEMPLE entrance .devotees climb approximately 2 km of stone steps uphill to reach the main temple entrance. Ahobila Narasimha is shown sitting in a samabhanga posture, tearing the demon with two hands, crafted from Salagrama stone. Legend states that after defeating the demon Hiranyakasipu, Lord Narasimha taught yogic postures and yoga mudra to his devotee Prahalada here.

SHRINE 2 : JWALA NARASHIMA TEMPLE

Jwala Narasimha is the fiercest of the nine forms of Lord Narasimha worshipped at Ahobilam in Andhra Pradesh. The Jwala Narasimha Swamy Temple is believed to be the exact location where Lord Narasimha killed the demon king Hiranyakashipu. "Jwala" means flame, representing the peak of the Lord's angerReaching the temple requires a moderate to strenuous trek of about 4 kilometres from Upper Ahobilam. The path involves crossing the Bhavanashini River multiple times and climbing roughly 450–600 steps. The trail passes through a narrow rocky path under the Akasha Ganga waterfall, which creates a natural curtain over the walkway. Lighting ghee lamps at this shrine during the month of Karthika is considered highly beneficial. A small pond near the temple where the water has a reddish tinge, believed to be where the Lord washed his hands after the battle. This which we have told in part history and proof of real incidents refer that for more info

SHRINE 3 : MALOLA NARASHIMA SWAMY

At a distance of 2 Kms uphill from the Upper Ahobilam Temple, Malola Narasimha can be found in soumya or graceful form. The word 'Malola' means 'beloved goddess', This place has to be reached by trek from the main shrine of Upper Ahobilam. It is one of the nine sacred Narasimha shrines in Ahobilam. The deity holds Lakshmi on his lap, signifying he has calmed down from his anger after killing Hiranyakashipu. . According to tradition swamy travels wherever the current pontiff (Jeeyar) of the Sri Ahobila Mutt journeys to bless devotees worldwide.

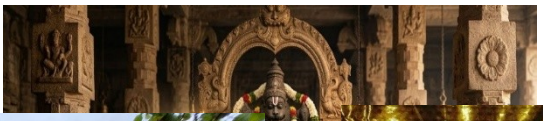
SHRINE 4: KRODA / VARAHA NARASMIHA SWAMY

In this shrine swamy has the head of a wild boar (Varaha) and the tail/body of a lion (Narasimha) with two hands, often seen trying to soothe Lakshmi Devi .The temple is situated in Upper Ahobilam along the banks of the Bhavanasini River This form arose when the Lord went to the netherworld to retrieve the Vedas from demons .He is associated with the planet Rahu and is worshipped to mitigate Rahu dosha, remove obstacles, and settle land disputes He is often worshipped along with his consort, Lakshmi (Bhu-Devi).The temple is about 1 km away from the main Ahobila Narasimha temple and is visited as part of the pilgrimage circuit to the Nava-Narasimha temples

DIGUVA AHOBILAM

The Prahlada Varada Narasimha Temple is shri a p ra in L t s, t e e sa Narasimha blessing his child devotee, Prahlada Maharaja. It traditionally serves as the first stop for pilgrims before they trek uphill to the nine mountain shrines.. According to the Sthala Purana, Lord Venkateswara of Tirupati installed and worshipped this peaceful form to seek blessings before marrying Goddess Padmavathi. Before his grand celestial wedding to Goddess Padmavathi, Lord Srinivasa travelled to the Nallamala hills to seek the critical blessings of Lord Narasimha In The Prahlada Varada Narasimha Temple

Yogananda Narasimha Temple: mythology states that after killing the demon King Hiranyakashipu, Lord Narasimha settled at this spot to cool his anger. He sat in a serene yogic pose to teach the principles of ancient spiritual practices, yoga, and royal duties (Rajaneethi Sastram) to his child-devotee, Prahlada. Situated roughly 3 to 4 kilometres southeast of the main Lower Ahobilam bus stop. According to regional temple chronicles, Brahma Dev became deeply agitated, mentally fatigued, and filled with cosmic anxiety while performing his duties of universal creation. Seeking complete mental clarity and absolute spiritual peace, he descended to Earth And did tapsya Pleased by his immense devotion, Lord Narasimha manifested before him in a tranquil, meditative yogic posture (Yoga-mudra) rather than his terrifying avatar. Looking at this calm form, Brahma Dev completely regained his composure, peace of mind, and mental focus.



Bhargava narshima temple The deity name Bhargava rama lord parasuram an avatar of lord Vishnu performed intense penance on this hillock to witness the specific form of Lord Narasimha slaying the demon king Hiranyakashipu. Pleased by his devotion, Lord Narasimha manifested before him in this ferocious appearance. Located roughly 2 km from Lower Ahobilam deep inside the scenic Nallamala forest range. The four-handed idol holds the Shanka and Chakram while tearing the chest of Hiranyakashipu, with a young Prahlada visible at his feet. The shrine sits adjacent to Bhargava Theertham (also called Akshaya Theertham), a sacred pond where Parashurama performed his daily rituals.

Here in chatravata temple instead of lord narshima ugra form he seems to be calm and smiling everlasting and gives dharshan to the devotees Following the slaying of the demon Hiranyakashipu, Narasimha's fury threatened the cosmos. The Gandharvas began to dance and play highly sophisticated, sweet music to calm him. : Deeply pleased by the rendering, Lord Narasimha began to smile and even clapped his hands to keep time (tala) with their rhythm.

pavana narshima temple is the one of most sacred temple in nallamalla forest which is located near pavana riverLord Narasimha is depicted in a peaceful form sitting with his consort, Chenchu Lakshmi, and Adhisesha, with seven hoods over his head. t is believed that worshiping here purifies a devotee of all past and present sins, s named "Pavana" (meaning "purifier"). The Lord is also known as Pamuleti Narasimha Swamy. This is considered the most challenging of the nine shrines to reach, often requiring a difficult, steep trek or a bumpy jeep ride through the forest.

Temple Timings: Generally open from 6:00 AM to 1:00 PM and 3:00 PM to 5:30 PM, as indicated by Paavana Narasimha Temple

The karanja narshima temple is one the most saced temple in ahobilam between upper and lower ahobilam road which is near to bavanisha river and garudagiri mountain Lord Narasimha sits in a meditative Padmasana posture beneath the tree. He possesses a third eye on his forehead, and a single-headed Adisesha forms a protective umbrella over him. According to purana lord hanuman sat here right here and did meditation and lord narshima appeared before him in fierce form but hanuman heart belong only to his avatar shri ram so he didn’t accept any other form of him so pleased of himNarasimha manifested himself holding Rama's characteristic weapon (the bow), proving that Rama and Narasimha are structural extensions of the same eternal Lord Vishnu.

DEVI CHENCHU LAKSHMI

The Chenchu Lakshmi Cave Temple is a unique, sacred site located within the Upper Ahobilam forest region in Andhra Pradesh. While Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped alongside Lord Narasimha across all nine main shrines (Nava Narasimha Kshetra), this specific location specifically honors her local tribal manifestation lets see her saced spiritual history

Devi Adilakshmi who is consort of lord Vishnu is incarnated as chenchita in an local tribe family in nallamalla forest as she could not see her swamy in fierce and anger form to pacify him she incarnated as chenchita and calmed him .And lord narashima and chenchita fell in love and married at ahobilam itself the Chenchu tribe, indigenous to the region, considers Narasimha their brother-in-law. And as per tribal traditions they used to do sacrifices of animals for lord narshima in pavana narshima temple chenchu Lakshmi is worshipped at the main Ahobilam temple, where Narasimha is considered the son-in-law of the Chenchu tribe. And this is the sacred mandapam where lord narashima and devi chenchu Lakshmi got married and every year there will be a maha utsav of thirukalyanam of swamy and thayar in march

THANK YOU

Ahobilam is sacred temple of nava narshima temple and secrets of mystery and history so everyone vist ahobilam of sri narashima dev and chenchu Lakshmi’s blessing and discover our myth history

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PART 2: KRISHNA KI PURAN

THE DIVINE LILA OF
LORD KRISHNA

- Cosmic Legends
- Yuga Cycles
- Avatara Stories
- Devotional Tales
- Eternal Lila

"Yada Yada Hi Dharmasya, Glanir Bhavati Bharata..."
(The iconic Bhagavad Gita sloka about protecting the good and destroying evil)
The timeless song of duty and devotion!

The Puranas, from Vishnu to Bhagavata,
Singing of the eternal love,
Devotion, and divine play.

A DEEP PURANIC CHRONICLE

VISHNU PURANA
The Cosmic Origin

BHAGAVATA PURANA
The Heart of Devotion

HARI VAMSHA
The Saga of the Dynasty

BRAHMA VAIVARTA PURANA
Lila of Vrindavan

GURU TRADITION
The Teaching Lineage

RESEARCH & ANALYSIS BY
HARSHITHA BALAJI

In the heart of the Puranas lies a world where divine love is supreme, where the Lord is closer to the devotee than breath itself, and where his 'Lila' is an eternal dance.